

The US-CERT Cyber Security Bulletin provides a summary of new and updated vulnerabilities, exploits, trends, and malicious code that have recently been openly reported. Information in the Cyber Security Bulletin is a compilation of open source and US-CERT vulnerability information. As such, the Cyber Security Bulletin includes information published by sources outside of US-CERT and *should **not** be considered the result of US-CERT analysis or as an official report of US-CERT.* Although this information does reflect open source reports, it is not an official description and should be used for informational purposes only. The intention of the Cyber Security Bulletin is to serve as a comprehensive directory of pertinent vulnerability reports, providing brief summaries and additional sources for further investigation.

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- (Updated)**
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 - Tux Paint Insecure Temporary File Creation
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 - White Album Pictures.PHP SQL Injection
 - wordcircle Script Insertion & SQL Injection

Wireless Trends & Vulnerabilities

General Trends

Viruses/Trojans

Vulnerabilities

The tables below summarize vulnerabilities that have been reported by various open source organizations or presented in newsgroups and on web sites. **Items in bold designate updates that have been made to past entries.** Entries are grouped by the operating system on which the reported software operates, and vulnerabilities which affect both Windows and Unix/ Linux Operating Systems are included in the Multiple Operating Systems table. *Note*, entries in each table are not necessarily vulnerabilities *in* that operating system, but vulnerabilities in software which operate on some version of that operating system.

Entries may contain additional US-CERT sponsored information, including Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) numbers, National Vulnerability Database (NVD) links, Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) values, Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language (OVAL) definitions, or links to US-CERT Vulnerability Notes. Metrics, values, and information included in the Cyber Security Bulletin which has been provided by other US-CERT sponsored programs, is prepared, managed, and contributed by those respective programs. CVSS values are managed and provided by the US-CERT/ NIST National Vulnerability Database. Links are also provided to patches and workarounds that have been provided by the product's vendor.

The Risk levels are defined below:

High - Vulnerabilities will be labeled "High" severity if they have a CVSS base score of 7.0-10.0.

Medium - Vulnerabilities will be labeled "Medium" severity if they have a base CVSS score of 4.0-6.9.

Low - Vulnerabilities will be labeled "Low" severity if they have a CVSS base score of 0.0-3.9.

Note that scores provided prior to 11/9/2005 are approximated from only partially available CVSS metric data. Such scores are marked as "Approximated" within NVD. In particular, the following CVSS metrics are only partially available for these vulnerabilities and NVD assumes certain values based on an approximation algorithm: AccessComplexity, Authentication, ConfImpact of 'partial', IntegImpact of 'partial', AvailImpact of 'partial', and the impact biases.

Windows Operating Systems Only				
Vendor & Software Name	Description	Common Name	CVSS	Resources
AmbiCom Blue Neighbors Bluetooth 2.50 build 2500	A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in AmbiCom Blue Neighbors Bluetooth that could let remote malicious users to execute arbitrary code. No workaround or patch available at time of publishing. A Proof of Concept exploit has been published.	AmbiCom Blue Neighbors Bluetooth Arbitrary Code Execution CVE-2006-0253	1.9	Security Focus, ID: 16258, January 16, 2006
America OnLine AOL Client Software 9.0, 8.0+, 8.0	A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in the 'You've Got Pictures' ActiveX control due to a runtime error, which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service	AOL You've Got Pictures ActiveX Control Remote Buffer Overflow CVE-2006-0316	Not available	Security Focus, ID: 16262, January 16, 2006 US-CERT VU#715730

	<p>and potentially execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>AOL</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>			
<p>ASPSurvey</p> <p>ASPSurvey 1.10</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in ASPSurvey that could let remote malicious users perform SQL injection.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>ASPSurvey SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0192</p>	<p>Z</p>	<p>Secunia, Advisory: SA18422, January 12, 2006</p>
<p>BlogPHP</p> <p>BlogPHP 1.0</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in BlogPHP that could let remote malicious users perform SQL injection.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>BlogPHP SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0318</p>	<p>Z</p>	<p>Secunia, Advisory: SA18467, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Check Point Software</p> <p>VPN-1 SecureClient 14.1 SP6 and prior</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in VPN-1 SecureClient that could let local malicious users obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Check Point VPN-1 SecureClient Privilege Elevation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0255</p>	<p>Z</p>	<p>Security Focus, ID: 16290, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Computer Associates</p> <p>Unicenter Remote Control 5.0, 6.0, 6.0SP1, German GA 6.0, French GA 6.0, English GA 6.0</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Unicenter Remote Control that could let remote malicious users cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p>	<p>Computer Associates Unicenter Remote Control Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2006-0306 CVE-2006-0307</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0306)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0307)</p>	<p>Security Focus, ID: 16276, January 17, 2006</p>

	<p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>			
<p>DDSN Interactive CM3CMS</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in CM3CMS that could let remote malicious users perform SQL injection.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>CM3CMS SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0221</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, ID: 16231, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>eSara Softphone 3.0.1.14, 3.0.1.46</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in Softphone, SIP packet SDP data, that could let remote malicious users execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>An exploit script, sip_overflow_exploit.c, has been published.</p>	<p>eSara Softphone Arbitrary Code Execution</p> <p>CVE-2006-0189</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Tracker, Alert ID: 1015481, January 12, 2006</p>
<p>Gamerz WP-Stats 2.0</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in WP-Stats that could let remote malicious users perform SQL injection.</p> <p>Gamerz</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>WP-Stats SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0238</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Secunia, Advisory: SA18471, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Helm Web Hosting Control Panel</p> <p>Helm Web Hosting Control Panel 3.2.8</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Helm Web Hosting Control Panel that could let remote malicious users conduct Cross-Site Scripting.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of</p>	<p>Helm Web Hosting Control Panel Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0211</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia, Advisory: SA18492, January 16, 2006</p>

	Concept exploit has been published.			
Helmsman HomeFTP 1.01	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Helmsman HomeFTP that could let remote malicious users cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits, homeftp_dos.c and homeftp_v1.1_xpl.c, have been published.</p>	Helmsman HomeFtp Denial of Service	Not available	Security Focus, ID: 16238, January 14, 2006
Interspire TrackPoint NX	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in TrackPoint NX that could let remote malicious users conduct Cross-Site Scripting.</p> <p>Interspire</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Interspire TrackPoint NX Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0210</p>	2.3	Security Focus, ID: 16214, January 12, 2006
Microsoft Internet Explorer	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Internet Explorer, IMG elements in XML parsing, that could let remote malicious users cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	Microsoft Internet Explorer Denial of Service	Not available	Security Focus, ID: 16240, January 16, 2006

Microsoft Visual Studio 2005	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Visual Studio that could let remote malicious users to execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>An exploit script, VSexplot.zip, has been published.</p>	Microsoft Visual Studio Arbitrary Code Execution CVE-2006-0187	3.9	<p>Secunia, Advisory: SA18409, January 11, 2006</p> <p>Security Focus, ID: 16225, January 13, 2006</p>
Microsoft Windows Meta File (WMF) Graphics Rendering Engine	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Windows Meta File (WMF) Graphics Rendering Engine could let remote malicious users execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Microsoft Avaya Nortel</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	Microsoft Windows WMF Rendering Engine Arbitrary Code Execution CVE-2005-4560	7	<p>Microsoft, Security Advisory 912840, December 28, 2005</p> <p>Vulnerability Note, VU#181038, December 27, 2005</p> <p>Avaya, Number: ASA-2006-001, January 5, 2006</p> <p>Nortel, Bulletin 2006006572, January 16, 2006</p>
Mini-Nuke	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in Mini-Nuke that could let remote malicious users to perform SQL injection or bypass security restrictions.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	Mini-NUKE SQL Injection or Security Bypass CVE-2006-0199	Not available	Secunia, Advisory: SA18439, January 13, 2006
Mozilla Thunderbird 1.0.2, 1.0.6, and 1.0.7	A vulnerability has been reported in Thunderbird that could let remote malicious users execute	Mozilla Thunderbird Arbitrary Code Execution	3.9	Secunia, Advisory: SA15907, January 17, 2006

	<p>arbitrary code.</p> <p>Mozilla Thunderbird 1.5</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	CVE-2006-0236		
Toshiba Bluetooth 4.00.23(T) & prior	<p>An input validation vulnerability has been reported in Toshiba Bluetooth that could let remote malicious users to disclose information.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Toshiba Bluetooth Information Disclosure</p> <p>CVE-2006-0212</p>	2.3	Security Tracker, Alert ID: 1015486, January 13, 2006
Wehnus WehnTrust	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in WehnTrust that could let local malicious users obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>WehnTrust Privilege Elevation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0229</p>	1.6	Security Focus, ID: 16268, January 16, 2006

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UNIX / Linux Operating Systems Only

Vendor & Software Name	Description	Common Name	CVSS	Resources
<p>Carnegie Mellon University</p> <p>CMU SNMP 3.7, 3.6</p>	<p>A format string vulnerability has been reported in 'snmptrapd' when handling a SNMP trap request packet, which could let a malicious user cause a Denial of Service and potentially execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>The product is no longer being maintained.</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>CMU SNMP Format String</p> <p>CVE-2006-0250</p>	4.7	Secunia Advisory: SA18525, January 17, 2006

<p>Clam Anti-Virus</p> <p>ClamAV 0.80 - 0.87.1, 0.75.1, 0.70, 0.68, 0.67, 0.65, 0.60, 0.51-0.54</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported when attempting to handle compressed UPX files due to an unspecified boundary error in "libclamav/upx.c, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>ClamAV</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>ClamAV UPX File Handling</p> <p>CVE-2006-0162</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18379, January 10, 2006</p> <p>US-CERT VU#385908</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2006:001, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, 2006-0002, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200601-07, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Mandriva Security Advisory, MDKSA-2006:016, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>DCP-Portal</p> <p>DCP-Portal 6.1.1, 6.1, 6.0, 5.3-5.3.2</p>	<p>Multiple Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities have been reported in 'calendar.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'day' parameter and in 'search.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the input form, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>DCP Portal Multiple Input Validation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0220</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16232, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>FreeBSD</p> <p>FreeBSD 6.0 -STABLE, 6.0 -RELEASE</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in the 'net80211' module when handling corrupt IEEE 802.11 beacons or probe response frames when scanning for existing wireless networks, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Patches available</p>	<p>FreeBSD IEEE 802.11 Network Subsystem Remote Buffer Overflow</p> <p>CVE-2006-0226</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>FreeBSD Security Advisory, FreeBSD-SA-06:05.80211, January 18, 2006</p>

	Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.			
GNU Mailman 2.1-2.1.5, 2.0-2.0.14	<p>A remote Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in 'Scrubber.py' due to a failure to handle exception conditions when Python fails to process an email file attachment that contains utf8 characters in its filename.</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>GNU Mailman Attachment Scrubber UTF8 Filename Remote Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-3573</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA17511, November 14, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2005:222, December 2, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2006:001, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-242-1 January 16, 2006</p>
grsecurity grsecurity Kernel Patch 2.1.0-2.1.7, 2.0.2, 2.0.1	<p>A vulnerability has been reported due to a failure to properly drop administrative roles, which could allow services to run with elevated privileges.</p> <p>Updates available</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>GRSecurity Elevated Service Privileges</p> <p>CVE-2006-0228</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16261, January 16, 2006</p>
Multiple Vendors Xpdf 3.0 pl2 & pl3, 3.0 1, 3.00, 2.0-2.03, 1.0 0, 1.0 0a, 0.90-0.93; RedHat Fedora Core4, Core3, Enterprise Linux WS 4, WS 3, WS 2.1 IA64, WS 2.1, ES 4, ES 3, ES 2.1 IA64, 2.1, Enterprise Linux AS 4, AS 3, 2.1 IA64, 2.1, Desktop 4.0, 3.0, Advanced Workstation for the Itanium Processor 2.1 IA64, 2.1; teTeX 2.0.1, 2.0; Poppler poppler 0.4.2; KDE kpdf 0.5, KOffice 1.4.2 ; PDFTOHTML DFTOHTML 0.36	<p>Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: a heap-based buffer overflow vulnerability was reported in the 'DCTStream::read BaselineSOF()' function in 'xpdf/Stream.cc' when copying data from a PDF file, which could let a remote malicious user potentially execute arbitrary code; a buffer overflow vulnerability was reported in the 'DCTStream::read ProgressiveSOF()' function in 'xpdf/Stream.cc' when copying data from a PDF file, which could let a remote malicious user potentially execute arbitrary code; a buffer</p>	<p>Xpdf Buffer Overflows</p> <p>CVE-2005-3191 CVE-2005-3192 CVE-2005-3193</p>	<p>4.8 (CVE-2005-3191)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2005-3192)</p> <p>4.8 (CVE-2005-3193)</p>	<p>iDefense Security Advisory, December 5, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-1121 & 1122, December 6, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2005:840-5, December 6, 2005</p> <p>KDE Security Advisory, advisory-20051207-1, December 7, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2005:029, December 9, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-227-1, December 12, 2005</p>

	<p>overflow vulnerability was reported in the 'StreamPredictor::StreamPredictor()' function in 'xpdf/Stream.cc' when using the 'numComps' value to calculate the memory size, which could let a remote malicious user potentially execute arbitrary code; and a vulnerability was reported in the 'JPXStream::readCodestream()' function in 'xpdf/JPXStream.cc' when using the 'nXTiles' and 'nYTiles' values from a PDF file to copy data from the file into allocated memory, which could let a remote malicious user potentially execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Patches available</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>KDE</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>			<p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200512-08, December 16, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisories, RHSA-2005:868-4, RHSA-2005:867-5 & RHSA-2005:878-4, December 20, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisories MDKSA-2006:003-003-006, January 6, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-936-1, January 11, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-937-1, January 12, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 938-1, January 12, 2006</p> <p>Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-028 & 029, January 12, 2006</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2006:001, January 13, 2006</p>
Multiple Vendors Hylafax 4.2-4.2.3;	Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was reported	HylaFAX Authentication	7 (CVE-2005-3538)	Secunia Advisory: SA18314, January 6, 2006

Gentoo Linux	<p>in 'hfaxd' when compiled with PAM support disabled, which could let a remote malicious user obtain unauthorized access; a vulnerability was reported due to insufficient sanitization of the 'notify' script, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary commands; and a vulnerability was reported in the 'faxrcvd' script due to insufficient sanitization, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary commands.</p> <p>Hylafax</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>Bypass & Arbitrary Command Execution</p> <p>CVE-2005-3538 CVE-2005-3539</p>	<p>8 (CVE-2005-3539)</p>	<p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory GLSA 200601-03, January 6, 2006</p> <p>Mandriva Security Advisory, MDKSA-2006:015, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.10 powerpc, i386, amd64, 5.0 4 powerpc, i386, amd64, 4.1 ppc, ia64, ia32; Todd Miller Sudo 1.6-1.6.8, 1.5.6-1.5.9</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in the 'PYTHONINSPECT' variable, which could let a malicious user bypass security restrictions and obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>Todd Miller Sudo</p> <p>AppleWebSharing Update</p> <p>Conectiva</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>EnGarde</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>FreeBSD</p> <p>GratiSoft Sudo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>OpenPKG</p> <p>OpenBSD</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Slackware</p>	<p>Sudo Python Environment Cleaning Security Bypass</p> <p>CVE-2006-0151</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16184, January 9, 2006</p> <p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16184, January 12, 2006</p>

[SuSE](#)

[Trustix](#)

[TurboLinux](#)

[Ubuntu](#)

[Wirex](#)

**An exploit script,
sudo_local_python_
exploit.txt, has been
published.**

<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.10 powerpc, i386, amd64, 5.0 4 powerpc, i386, amd64, 4.1 ppc, ia64, ia32; TouchTunes Rhapsody, TouchTunes Maestro; SuSE UnitedLinux 1.0, Novell Linux Desktop 9.0, Linux Professional 10.0 OSS, 10.0, 9.3 x86_64, 9.3, 9.2 x86_64, 9.2, 9.1 x86_64, 9.1, 9.0 x86_64, 9.0, Linux Personal 10.0 OSS, 9.3 x86_64, 9.3, 9.2 x86_64, 9.2, 9.1 x86_64, 9.1, 9.0 x86_64, 9.0, Linux Enterprise Server 9, 8, Linux Desktop 1.0; RedHat Fedora Core4, Core3, Enterprise Linux WS 4, WS 3, WS 2.1 IA64, WS 2.1, ES 4, ES 3, 2.1 IA64, 2.1, AS 4, AS 3, AS 2.1 IA64, 2.1, Desktop 4.0, 3.0, Advanced Workstation for the Itanium Processor 2.1 IA64, 2.1; GTK+ 2.8.6, 2.6.4, 2.4.14, 2.4.13, 2.4.10, 2.4.9, 2.4.1, 2.2.4, 2.2.3; GNOME GdkPixbuf 0.22; Gentoo Linux ; Ardour 0.99</p>	<p>Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: an integer overflow vulnerability was reported in 'gtk+/gdk-pixbuf/io-xpm.c' due to the insufficient validation of the 'n_col' value before using to allocate memory, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code; a remote Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in 'gtk+/gdk-pixbuf/io-xpm.c' when processing an XPM file that contains a large number of colors; and an integer overflow vulnerability was reported in 'gtk+/gdk-pixbuf/io-xpm.c' when performing calculations using the height, width, and colors of a XPM file, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code or cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>Updates available</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Avaya</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>SG</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>SCO</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>GTK+ GdkPixbuf XPM Image Rendering Library</p> <p>CVE-2005-2975 CVE-2005-2976 CVE-2005-3186</p>	<p>5 (CVE-2005-2975)</p> <p>9 (CVE-2005-2976)</p> <p>8.5 (CVE-2005-3186)</p>	<p>Fedora Update Notifications FEDORA-2005-1085 & 1086, November 15, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2005:810-9, November 15, 2005</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory GLSA 200511-14, November 16, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:065, November 16, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-216-1, November 16, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2005:214, November 18, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TLSA-2005-0066, November 22, 2005</p> <p>Avaya Security Advisory, ASA-2005-229, November 21, 2005</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 911-1, November 29, 2005</p> <p>SGI Security Advisory, 20051101-01-U, November 29, 2005</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory DSA 913-1, December 1, 2005</p> <p>SCO Security Advisory, SCOSA-2006.8, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Debian Linux 3., sparc,</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in the 'kantiword'</p>	<p>Antiword Insecure</p>	<p>4.9</p>	<p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-945-1, January 17,</p>

s/390, ppc, mipsel, mips, m68k, ia-64, ia-32, hppa, arm, amd64, alpha, 3.0, sparc, s/390, ppc, mipsel, mips, m68k, ia-64, ia-32, hppa, arm, alpha; Antiword 0.35, 0.32	and 'gantiword' scripts due to the insecure creation of temporary files, which could let a malicious user obtain elevated privileges. Debian There is no exploit code required.	Temporary File Creation CVE-2005-3126		2006
Multiple Vendors KDE kword 1.4.2, kpdf 3.4.3, 3.2, KOffice 1.4-1.4.2, kdegraphics 3.4.3, 3.2; Gentoo Linux	Multiple buffer and integer overflows have been reported, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code. Gentoo Ubuntu Fedora Mandriva Ubuntu Debian Debian SuSE RedHat RedHat Fedora Debian Trustix Mandriva Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.	KPdf & KWord Multiple Unspecified Buffer & Integer Overflow CVE-2005-3624 CVE-2005-3625 CVE-2005-3626 CVE-2005-3627	Not available	Gentoo Linux Security Advisory GLSA 200601-02, January 5, 2006 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-236-1, January 05, 2006 Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-000, January 5, 2006 Mandriva Linux Security Advisories MDKSA-2006:003-003-006 & 008, January 6 & 7, 2006 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-236-2, January 09, 2006 Debian Security Advisory DSA 931-1, January 9, 2006 Debian Security Advisory, DSA-936-1, January 11, 2006 SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2006:001, January 11, 2006 RedHat Security Advisories, RHSA-2006:0163-2 & RHSA-2006:0177-5, January 11, 2006 Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-028 & 029, January 12, 2006 Debian Security Advisories, DSA 937-1, 938-1, & 940-1, January 12 & 13, 2006 Trustix Secure Linux

				Security Advisory, 2006-0002, January 13, 2006 Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2006:012, January 13, 2006
Multiple Vendors Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.13.1	A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported due to an omitted call to the 'sockfd_put()' function in the 32-bit compatible 'routing_ioctl()' function. Linux Kernel Ubuntu Mandriva SUSE Conectiva RedHat Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.	Linux Kernel routing_ioctl() Denial of Service CVE-2005-3044	2.3	Security Tracker Alert ID: 1014944, September 21, 2005 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-187-1, September 25, 2005 Mandriva Linux Security Advisories, MDKSA-2005:218, 219, 220, November 30, 2005 SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:067, December 6, 2005 SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:068, December 14, 2005 Conectiva Linux Announcement, CLSA-2006:1059, January 2, 2006 RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006
Multiple Vendors Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.14	Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in 'mm/mempolicy.c' when handling the policy system call; a remote Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in 'net/ipv4/fib_frontend.c' when validating the header and payload of fib_lookup netlink messages; an off-by-one buffer overflow vulnerability was reported in 'kernel/sysctl.c,' which could let a malicious user cause a Denial of Service and potentially execute arbitrary code; and a buffer overflow	Linux Kernel Multiple Vulnerabilities CVE-2005-3358	3.5	Secunia Advisory: SA18216, January 4, 2006 RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006

	<p>vulnerability was reported in the DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) driver subsystem, which could let a malicious user cause a Denial of Service or potentially execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Upgrades available</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>An exploit script has been published.</p>			
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.14</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been in 'sysctl.c' due to an error when handling the un-registration of interfaces in '/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/'.</p> <p>Upgrades available</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel 'Sysctl' Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-2709</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA17504, November 9, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-219-1, November 22, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Linux Kernel 2.6-2.6.14</p>	<p>Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in the 'sys_set_mempolicy' function when a malicious user submits a negative first argument; a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported when threads are sharing memory mapping via 'CLONE_VM'; a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in 'fs/exec.c' when one thread is tracing another thread that shares the same memory map; a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in 'mm/ioremap.c' when performing a lookup of a non-existent page; a Denial of Service vulnerability was reported in the HFS and HFS+ (hfsplus) modules; and a remote Denial of Service vulnerability was reported</p>	<p>Multiple Vendors Linux Kernel Denials of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-3053 CVE-2005-3106 CVE-2005-3107 CVE-2005-3108 CVE-2005-3109 CVE-2005-3110</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3053)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3106)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3107)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3108)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3109)</p> <p>3.3 (CVE-2005-3110)</p>	<p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-199-1, October 10, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TLSA-2005-0057, October 14, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2005:808-14, October 27, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisories, MDKSA-2005: 219 & 220, November 30, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:068, December 14, 2005</p> <p>Conectiva Linux Announcement, CLSA-2006:1059, January 2, 2006</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>

	<p>due to a race condition in 'ebtables.c' when running on a SMP system that is operating under a heavy load.</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>Conectiva</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>			
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.15</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in the 'time_out_leases()' function because 'printk()' can consume large amounts of kernel log space.</p> <p>Patches available</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>An exploit script has been published.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel PrintK Local Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-3857</p>	<p>3.5</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15627, November 29, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TSLSA-2005-0070, December 9, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.15; SuSE Linux Professional 10.0 OSS, Linux Personal 10.0 OSS; RedHat Fedora Core4</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported because processes are improperly auto-reaped when they are being ptraced.</p> <p>Patches available</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel PTraced Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-3784</p>	<p>3.5</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15625, November 29, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Update Notification, FEDORA-2005-1104, November 28, 2005</p> <p>SuSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:067, December 6, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TSLSA-2005-0070, December 9, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:068, December 14, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security</p>

				Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006
Multiple Vendors Linux kernel prior to 2.6.15	A memory disclosure vulnerability has been reported in the 'ProcFS' kernel, which could let a malicious user obtain sensitive information. Update available Fedora RedHat Ubuntu Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.	Linux Kernel ProcFS Kernel Memory Disclosure CVE-2005-4605	1.6	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16284, January 17, 2006 RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-244-1, January 18, 2006
Multiple Vendors Network Block Device NBD 2.8-2.8.2, 2.7.5; Gentoo Linux; Debian Linux 3.1, sparc, s/390, ppc, mipsel, mips, m68k, ia-64, ia-32, hppa, arm, amd64, alpha, 3.0, sparc, s/390, ppc, mipsel, mips, m68k, ia-64, ia-32, hppa, arm, alpha	A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in the 'nbd-server' when handling specially crafted requests, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code. Upgrades available Debian Gentoo Ubuntu SuSE Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.	Multiple Vendors Network Block Device Server Buffer Overflow CVE-2005-3534	7	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16029, December 21, 2005 Debian Security Advisory, DSA 924-1, December 21, 2005 Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200512-14, December 23, 2006 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-237-1, January 06, 2006 SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2006:001, January 13, 2006
Multiple Vendors RedHat Enterprise Linux WS 4, ES 4, AS 4, Desktop 4.0; Linux kernel 2.6.9	A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in the 'mq_open' system call. RedHat Ubuntu Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.	Linux Kernel 'mq_open' System Call Denial of Service CVE-2005-3356	Not available	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16283, January 17, 2006 RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006 Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-244-1, January 18, 2006
Multiple Vendors RedHat Enterprise Linux WS 4, WS 3, ES 4, ES 3, AS 4, AS 3, Desktop 4.0, 3.0;	A format string vulnerability has been reported in 'mod_auth_pgsq' when logging information, which could let a remote	Multiple Vendors mod_auth_pgsq Apache Module Format String	Not available	RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0164-7, January 5, 2006 Fedora Update Notifications,

mod_auth_pgsq 2.0.1	<p>malicious user execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>mod_auth_pgsq</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	CVE-2005-3656		<p>FEDORA-2005-014 & 015, January 6, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2006:009, January 7, 2006</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-239-1, January 09, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 935-1, January 10, 2006</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200601-05, January 10, 2006</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, 2006-0002, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>RedHat Fedora Core4, Core3; Eric Raymond Fetchmail 6.3.0, 6.2.5 .4, 6.2.5 .2, 6.2.5.1, 6.2.5</p>	<p>A remote Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported when Fetchmail is configured in 'multidrop' mode due to a failure to handle unexpected input.</p> <p>Upgrades available</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Fetchmail Remote Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-4348</p>	3.3	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15987, December 20, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Update Notifications FEDORA-2005-1186 & 1187, December 20, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory MDKSA-2005:236, December 23, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-233-1 January 02, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 939-1, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, 2006-0002, January 13, 2006</p>

<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>SuSE Linux Professional 10.0 OSS, 10.0, Personal 10.0 OSS; Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.13, Linux kernel 2.4-2.4.32</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in FlowLable.</p> <p>Upgrades available</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel IPv6 FlowLable Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-3806</p>	<p>5.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15729, December 6, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:067, December 6, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:068, December 14, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.0 4, i386, amd64, 4.1 ppc, ia64, ia32; Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.13</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in the '/proc/scsi/sg/devices' file due to a memory leak.</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>Conectiva</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>A Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel SCSI ProcFS Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-2800</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 14790, September 9, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-178-1, September 09, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisories, MDKSA-2005:218, 219, & 220, November 30, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2005:068, December 14, 2005</p> <p>Conectiva Linux Announcement, CLSA-2006:1059, January 2, 2006</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.10 powerpc, i386, amd64, 5.0 4 powerpc, i386, amd64, 4.1 ppc, ia64, ia32; MandrakeSoft Linux Mandrake 2006.0 x86_64, 2006.0, 10.2 x86_64, 10.2, 10.1 x86_64, 10.1, Corporate Server 3.0 x86_64, 3.0; GNU Mailman 2.1-2.1.5, 2.0-2.0.14</p>	<p>A remote Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported in the email date parsing functionality due to an error in the handling of dates.</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>GNU Mailman Remote Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2005-4153</p>	<p>3.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16248, January 16, 2006</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-242-1 January 16, 2006</p>

<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.10 powerpc, i386, amd64; Linux kernel 2.6-2.6.12 .3</p>	<p>An information disclosure vulnerability has been reported in 'SYS_GET_THREAD_AREA,' which could let a malicious user obtain sensitive information.</p> <p>Kernel versions 2.6.12.4 and 2.6.13 are not affected by this issue.</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Conectiva</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Linux Kernel Information Disclosure</p> <p>CVE-2005-3276</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-219-1, November 22, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisories, MDKSA-2005:218, 219 & 220, November 30, 2005</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 922-1, December 14, 2005</p> <p>Conectiva Linux Announcement, CLSA-2006:1059, January 2, 2006</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0101-9, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>util-linux 2.8-2.13; Andries Brouwer util-linux 2.11 d, f, h, i, k, l, n, u, 2.10 s</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported because mounted filesystem options are improperly cleared due to a design flaw, which could let a remote malicious user obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>Updates available</p> <p>Slackware</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>Conectiva</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>SGI</p> <p>FedoraLegacy</p> <p>Avaya</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Util-Linux UMount Remounting Filesystem Elevated Privileges</p> <p>CVE-2005-2876</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 14816, September 12, 2005</p> <p>Slackware Security Advisory, SSA:2005-255-02, September 13, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TLSA-2005-0049, September 16, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-184-1, September 19, 2005</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200509-15, September 20, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Update Advisory, MDKSA-2005:167, September 20, 2005</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA 823-1, September 29, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2005:021, September 30, 2005</p> <p>Conectiva Linux Announcement,</p>

				<p>CLSA-2005:1022, October 6, 2005</p> <p>Sun(sm) Alert Notification Sun Alert ID: 101960, October 10, 2005</p> <p>SGI Security Advisor, 20051003-01-U, October 26, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Legacy Update Advisory, FLISA:168326, December 17, 2005</p> <p>Avaya Security Advisory, ASA-2006-014, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Webmin 0.88 -1.230, 0.85, 0.76-0.80, 0.51, 0.42, 0.41, 0.31, 0.22, 0.21, 0.8.5 Red Hat, 0.8.4, 0.8.3, 0.1-0.7; Usermin 1.160, 1.150, 1.140, 1.130, 1.120, 1.110, 1.0, 0.9-0.99, 0.4-0.8; Larry Wall Perl 5.8.3-5.8.7, 5.8.1, 5.8.0-88.3, 5.8, 5.6.1, 5.6.0 05_003, 5.0 05, 5.0 04_05, 5.0 04_04, 5.0 04, 5.0 03</p>	<p>A format string vulnerability has been reported in 'Perl_sv_vcatpvfml' due to a failure to properly handle format specifiers in formatted printing functions, which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>Webmin</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>OpenPKG</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Fedora</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>OpenBSD</p> <p>OpenBSD</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>An exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Perl 'miniserv.pl' script Format String</p> <p>CVE-2005-3912</p> <p>CVE-2005-3962</p>	<p>9.3 (CVE-2005-3212)</p> <p>6 (CVE-2005-3962)</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15629, November 29, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-1113, 1116, & 1117, December 1 & 2, 2005</p> <p>OpenPKG Security Advisory, OpenPKG-SA-2005.025, December 3, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2005:223, December 2, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-222-1 December 02, 2005, December 2, 2005</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200512-01 & 200512-02, December 7, 2005</p> <p>US-CERT VU#948385</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2005:225, December 8, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2005:029, December 9, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TSLSA-2005-0070, December 9, 2005</p>

				<p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-222-2, December 12, 2005</p> <p>Fedora Update Notifications, FEDORA-2005-1144 & 1145, December 14, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2005:030, December 16, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2005:880-8, December 20, 2005</p> <p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15629, January 4, 2006</p> <p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-943-1, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>RedKernel Softwares</p> <p>Referrer Tracker 1.1 .0-3</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in 'Rkrt_stats.PHP' due to insufficient sanitization before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>RedKernel Referrer Tracker Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0317</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18473, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</p> <p>Solaris 10.0 _x86, 10.0</p>	<p>A Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported when the find(1) command is used to perform a search on the '/proc' filesystem due to an unspecified error.</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Sun Solaris Find Denial of Service</p> <p>CVE-2006-0191</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Sun(sm) Alert Notification Sun Alert ID: 102108, January 11, 2006</p>

<p>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</p> <p>Solaris 10.0 _x86, 10.0, 9.0 _x86, 9.0, 8.0 _x86, 8.0</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported in 'lpsched(1M)' which could let a malicious user modify system/user information or cause a Denial or Service.</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Sun Solaris 'LPSCHED' Vulnerabilities</p> <p>CVE-2006-0227</p>	<p>3.3</p>	<p>Sun(sm) Alert Notification Sun Alert ID: 102033, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</p> <p>Solaris 10.0, 9.0 _x86, 10_x86</p>	<p>A vulnerability was reported in the mm(5) driver, which could let a malicious user obtain root privileges or cause a Denial of Service.</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Solaris x86 mm Driver Root Access</p> <p>CVE-2006-0190</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Sun(sm) Alert Notification Sun Alert ID: 102066, January 11, 2006</p>
<p>SuSE</p> <p>Open-Enterprise-Server 9.0</p>	<p>A heap overflow vulnerability has been reported in the Novell Remote Manager (novell-nrm) due to improper handling of HTTP POST requests that contain a negative Content-Length parameter, which could let a remote malicious user arbitrary code.</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>SuSE Open Enterprise Server Novell Remote Heap Overflow</p> <p>CVE-2005-3655</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>SUSE Security Announcement, SUSE-SA:2006:002, January 13, 2006</p>
<p>Todd Miller</p> <p>Sudo prior to 1.6.8p12</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported due to an error when handling the 'PERLLIB,' 'PERL5LIB,' and 'PERL5OPT' environment variables when tainting is ignored, which could let a malicious user bypass security restrictions and include arbitrary library files.</p> <p>Sudo</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p>	<p>Todd Miller Sudo Security Bypass</p> <p>CVE-2005-4158</p>	<p>4.9</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 15394, November 11, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2005:234, December 20, 2005</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-235-1, January 05, 2006</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, 2006-0002, January 13, 2006</p>

	<p>Trustix</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit script has been published.</p>			
<p>Widexl</p> <p>Download Tracker 1.0.6</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in 'Down.PL' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'ID' parameter before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Widexl Download Tracker Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0246</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16265, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>xloadimage</p> <p>xloadimage 4.1</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported when handling the title of a NIFF image when performing zoom, reduce, or rotate functions, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>SUSE</p> <p>SGI</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>SCO</p> <p>Avaya</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Xloadimage NIFF Image Buffer Overflow</p> <p>CVE-2005-3178</p>	<p>3.9</p>	<p>Debian Security Advisories, DSA 858-1 & 859-1, October 10, 2005</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2005:802-4, October 18, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Update Advisory, MDKSA-2005:191, October 21, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2005:024, October 21, 2005</p> <p>SGI Security Advisory, 20051003-01-U, October 26, 2005</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200510-26, October 31, 2005</p> <p>SCO Security Advisory, SCOSA-2005.56, December 14, 2005</p> <p>Avaya Security Advisory, ASA-2006-013, January 16, 2006</p>

Multiple Operating Systems - Windows / UNIX / Linux / Other

Vendor & Software Name	Description	Common Name	CVSS	Resources
<p>Advantage Century Telecommunication Corporation</p> <p>ACT WLAN Phone P202S</p>	<p>Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was reported on port 17185/udp because connections are allowed from the VxWorks WDB remote debugger, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information; a vulnerability was reported on port 7/tcp because connections to the echo service are allowed, which could lead to a Denial of Service; and a vulnerability was reported on port 513/tcp because connections to the rlogin service are allowed, which could let a remote malicious user obtain unauthorized access.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>ACT P202S VOIP WIFI Phones</p> <p>Multiple Remote Vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18514, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Albatross</p> <p>Albatross 1.20</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in 'context.py' due to an error when validating certain user-supplied data, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary commands.</p>	<p>Albatross Arbitrary Command Execution</p> <p>CVE-2006-0044</p>	<p>Z</p>	<p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-942-1, January 16, 2006</p>

	<p>Update available</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>			
AlstraSoft Template Seller Pro	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported due to insufficient sanitization of 'fullview.php' before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>AlstraSoft Template Seller Pro Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0222</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16233, January 13, 2006</p>
aoblogger aoblogger 2.3	<p>Multiple input validation vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was when posting a comment via the 'url' bbcode tag due to insufficient verification, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary script code; an SQL injection vulnerability was reported in 'login.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'username' parameter before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary</p>	<p>AOblogger Multiple Input Validation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0310 CVE-2006-0311 CVE-2006-0312</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0310)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0311)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0312)</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA16889, January 18, 2006</p>

	<p>SQL code; and a vulnerability was reported in 'create.php' when the 'uza' parameter is set to '1' due to an error in the authorization handling, which could let a remote malicious user obtain unauthorized access.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>			
<p>Apache Software Foundation</p> <p>Geronimo 1.0</p>	<p>Multiple input validation vulnerabilities have been reported due to insufficient sanitization of user-supplied input, which could let a remote malicious user compromise the application, or obtain/modify information.</p> <p>Updates available</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>Apache Geronimo</p> <p>Multiple Input Validation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0254</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16260, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Apache Software Foundation</p> <p>Apache prior to 1.3.35-dev, 2.0.56-dev</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in the 'Referer' directive in 'mod_ldap' due to insufficient sanitization before returning to the user, which could let a remote</p>	<p>Apache mod_ldap</p> <p>Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2005-3352</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Tracker Alert ID: 1015344, December 13, 2005</p> <p>OpenPKG Security Advisory, OpenPKG-SA-2005.029, December 14, 2005</p> <p>Trustix Secure Linux Security Advisory, TLSA-2005-0074,</p>

	<p>malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>The vulnerability has been fixed in version 1.3.35-dev, and 2.0.56-dev.</p> <p>OpenPKG</p> <p>Trustix</p> <p>Mandriva</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>RedHat</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>			<p>December 23, 2005</p> <p>Mandriva Linux Security Advisory, MDKSA-2006:007, January 6, 2006</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-241-1, January 12, 2006</p> <p>RedHat Security Advisory, RHSA-2006:0158-4, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>BEA Systems, Inc.</p> <p>WebLogic Server & Express 6.1, 7.0, and 8.1, on all platforms</p>	<p>An information disclosure vulnerability was reported due to improper disclosure of configuration information, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information.</p> <p>workaround</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>BEA WebLogic Server & WebLogic Express MBean Remote Information Disclosure</p> <p>CVE-2003-1290</p>	Not available	<p>BEA Security Advisory: BEA03-43.00, January 12, 2006</p>
<p>Benders Calendar</p> <p>Benders Calendar 1.0</p>	<p>SQL injection vulnerabilities have been reported in 'index.php' due to insufficient sanitization of certain parameters before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof</p>	<p>Benders Calendar Multiple SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0252</p>	Z	<p>Security Tracker Alert ID: 1015491, January 16, 2006</p>

	of Concept exploit has been published.			
<p>Bit 5 Blog</p> <p>Bit 5 Blog 8.1</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: an SQL injection vulnerability was reported in 'processlogin.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'username' and 'password' parameters before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code; and a vulnerability was reported in 'addcomment.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'comment' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Bit 5 Blog Script Insertion & SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0320</p>	<p>Z</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18464, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Cisco Systems</p> <p>Aironet 350 IOS, 1400, 1300, 1240AG, 1230AG, 1200, 1130AG, 1100</p>	<p>A remote Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported when handling an excessive number of ARP requests.</p> <p>Cisco</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Cisco Aironet Wireless Access Point ARP Remote Denial of Service</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Cisco Security Advisory, cisco-sa-20060112, January 12, 2006</p>
<p>Cisco Systems</p> <p>CallManager 3.2 & prior, 3.3, versions earlier than</p>	<p>Multiple remote Denial of Service vulnerabilities have been reported due to a</p>	<p>Cisco CallManager Multiple Remote Denial of Service</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Cisco Security Advisory, cisco-sa-20060118-ccmdos, January 18, 2006</p>

3.3(5)SR1a, 4.0, versions earlier than 4.0(2a)SR2c, 4.1, versions earlier than 4.1(3)SR2	<p>failure to manage TCP connections and Windows messages aggressively.</p> <p>Patches & workarounds</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>			
<p>Cisco Systems</p> <p>Cisco Call Manager 4.1 (3)SR1, 4.1 (3)ES07, 4.1 (2)ES33, 4.0 (2a)SR2b, 4.0 (2a)ES40, 4.0, 3.3 (5), 3.3 (4)ES25, 3.3 (3)ES61, 3.3 (3), 3.3, 3.2, 3.1 (3a), 3.1 (2), 3.1, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in the 'CCMAdmin' web interface when Multi Level Administration is enabled due to insufficient access controls, which could let a remote malicious user obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>Patches & workarounds</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	Cisco CallManager CCMAdmin Remote Elevated Privileges	Not available	Cisco Security Advisory, cisco-sa-20060118-ccmpe, January 18, 2006
<p>Cisco Systems</p> <p>Cisco IOS 11.x</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in data that is received in CDP (Cisco Discovery Protocol) packets due to insufficient sanitization before displayed in the CDP status page, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	Cisco IOS CDP Status Page HTML Injection	Not available	iDefense Security Advisory, January 17, 2006
<p>Clipcomm</p> <p>CPW-100E VOIP WIFI Phone 1.1.12, CP-100E VOIP WIFI Phone 1.1.60</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported on port 60023/tcp because connections are allowed to an undocumented debug service, which could let a</p>	<p>Clipcomm</p> <p>CWP-100/CP-100E Debug Service Unauthorized Access</p> <p>CVE-2006-0305</p>	Z	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16289, January 17, 2006

	<p>malicious user obtain unauthorized access.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>			
CounterPath eyeBeam	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in the SIP Header data due to insufficient validation of the length of user-supplied strings prior to copying them into static process buffers, which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service and possibly execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>A Proof of Concept Denial of Service exploit, eyeBeam_dos.c, has been published.</p>	CounterPath eyeBeam Remote Buffer Overflow	Not available	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16253, January 16, 2006

<p>CubeCart</p> <p>CubeCart 3.0.7-pl1</p>	<p>Multiple Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities have been reported due to insufficient sanitization of unspecified user-supplied input before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>CubeCart Multiple Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0245</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16259, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Dual DHCP DNS Server</p> <p>Dual DHCP DNS Server 1.0</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in the DHCP options field due to a boundary error, which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service or execution of arbitrary code.</p> <p>Windows Platform Fix</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for this vulnerability.</p>	<p>Dual DHCP DNS Server DHCP Options Remote Buffer Overflow</p> <p>CVE-2006-0304</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Tracker Alert ID: 1015495, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>EMC Legato</p> <p>Legato Networker 7.2.1</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a remote Denial of Service vulnerability was reported when handling corrupted RPC packets due to an error; and a vulnerability was reported due to two unspecified errors, which could</p>	<p>EMC NetWorker Code Execution</p> <p>CVE-2005-3658 CVE-2005-3659</p>	<p>7 (CVE-2005-3658)</p> <p>2.3 (CVE-2005-3659)</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18495, January 17, 2006</p>

	<p>let a remote malicious user obtain unauthorized access and execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Hotfix</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>			
<p>FAQ-O-Matic</p> <p>FAQ-O-Matic 2.711</p>	<p>Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities have been reported due to insufficient sanitization of the '_duration,' 'file,' and 'cmd' parameters before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>Faq-O-Matic Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0251</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16251, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Fog Creek Software</p> <p>FogBugz 4.0 29</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in 'default.asp' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'dest' parameter before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>The vendor has released version 4.030 to address this issue; please</p>	<p>Fog Creek Software FogBugz Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0194</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16216, January 12, 2006</p>

	<p>contact the vendor for upgrades and further information.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>			
<p>geoBLog</p> <p>geoBLog MOD_1.0</p>	<p>An information disclosure and SQL injection vulnerability was reported in 'viewcat.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'cat' parameter before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code and obtain sensitive information.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>GeoBlog SQL Injection & Information Disclosure</p> <p>CVE-2006-0249</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18504, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>GTP iCommerce Pty Ltd.</p> <p>iCommerce</p>	<p>Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities have been reported in 'index.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'subcat' and 'cat' parameters before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit</p>	<p>GTP iCommerce Multiple Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0237</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16255, January 16, 2006</p>

	code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.			
HTMLtoNuke HTMLtoNuke	<p>A file include vulnerability has been reported in 'htmltonuke.php' due to an input validation error, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>HTMLtoNuke Remote File Include</p> <p>CVE-2006-0308</p>	Z	Secunia Advisory: SA9275, January 17, 2006
IndexCOR ezDatabase 2.0 & prior	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in 'vistorupload.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'db_id' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary PHP code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>	<p>EZDatabase Remote PHP Script Code Execution</p> <p>CVE-2006-0214</p>	Z	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16237, January 14, 2006
Light Weight Calendar Light Weight Calendar 1.0	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in 'index.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'date' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary php code.</p> <p>No workaround or</p>	<p>Light Weight Calendar PHP Code Execution</p> <p>CVE-2006-0206</p>	Z	Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16229, January 13, 2006

	<p>patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>			
<p>Marko</p> <p>microBlog 2.0 RC-10</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: SQL injection vulnerabilities were reported in 'index.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'month' and 'year' parameters before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code; and a Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability was reported in the 'functions.php' script due to insufficient filtering of HTML code from the '[url]' BBCode tag before displaying the input, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>microBlog SQL Injection & Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0233 CVE-2006-0234</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0233)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0234)</p>	<p>Security Tracker Alert ID: 1015496, January 17, 2006</p>

<p>MPN</p> <p>HP-180W VOIP WIFI Phone WE.00.17</p>	<p>An information disclosure vulnerability has been reported on port 9090/udp because connections are allowed to an undocumented service, which could let a malicious user obtain sensitive information.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>MPM HP-180W VOIP WIFI Phone Information Disclosure</p> <p>CVE-2006-0302</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16285, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>Multiple Vendors</p> <p>Ubuntu Linux 5.10 powerpc, i386, amd64; Blender 2.40 alpha, 2.39, 2.37 a, 2.37, 2.30-2.35, 2.25 -2.28, 2.0 4</p>	<p>A buffer overflow vulnerability has been reported in 'get_bhead()' when parsing '.blend' files, which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service and potentially execute arbitrary code.</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>A Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Blender Buffer Overflow</p> <p>CVE-2005-4470</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-238-2, January 06, 2006</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200601-08, January 13, 2006</p>

Netbula Anyboard 9.9.5 6	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in the 'anyboard.cgi' script due to insufficient sanitization of the 'tK' parameter before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>Netbula Anyboard Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0247</p>	2.3	Secunia Advisory: SA18469, January 16, 2006
<p>Oracle Corporation</p> <p>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.x, Oracle Application Server 10g, Collaboration Suite Release 1 & Release 2, Database 8.x, Database Server 10g, Developer Suite 10g, E-Business Suite 11i, Enterprise Manager 10.x, Oracle9i Application Server, Oracle9i Database Enterprise Edition, Oracle9i Database Standard Edition, Oracle9i Developer Suite, PeopleSoft Enterprise Portal 8.x</p>	<p>82 vulnerabilities and security issues have been reported in various Oracle products, which could lead to information disclosure, arbitrary files overwritten, and arbitrary SQL code injection.</p> <p>patch information</p> <p>An exploit would not be required for some of these issues.</p>	<p>Oracle January Security Update</p> <p>CVE-2005-2371 CVE-2005-2378</p> <p>CVE-2006-0256 through CVE-2006-0291</p>	<p>3.3 (CVE-2005-2371)</p> <p>3.3 (CVE-2005-2378)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0256 through CVE-2006-0271)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0272 through CVE-2006-0278)</p> <p>4.9 (CVE-2006-0279 & CVE-2006-0280)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0281 through CVE-2006-0291)</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16287, January 17, 2006</p> <p>US-CERT VU#545804</p> <p>Technical Cyber Security Alert TA06-018A</p>
<p>PayPal PHP Toolkit</p> <p>PayPal PHP Toolkit 0.50</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was reported due to the insecure</p>	<p>PHP Toolkit for PayPal Payment Bypass & Transaction Exposure</p> <p>CVE-2006-0201</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0201)</p> <p>3.3 (CVE-2006-0202)</p>	Secunia Advisory: SA18444, January 13, 2006

	<p>storage of payment information in the 'logs' directory, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information; and a vulnerability was reported in the 'ipn_success.php' script due to insufficient verification of the origin of payment information, which could let a remote malicious user write a successful payment even when no payment occurred.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	CVE-2006-0202		
<p>pdfdirectory</p> <p>pdfdirectory 0.2.2-0.2.11</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: SQL injection vulnerabilities have been reported due to insufficient sanitization of unspecified input, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code; and a vulnerability was reported because sensitive data is stored in plaintext, which could let a remote malicious user obtain arbitrary users' passwords.</p> <p>Updates available</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>PDFDirectory SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0313 CVE-2006-0314</p>	<p>7 (CVE-2006-0313)</p> <p>7 (CVE-2006-0314)</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18459, January 17, 2006</p>

<p>PHP Fusebox</p> <p>PHP Fusebox 4.0.6</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in 'index.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'fuseaction' parameter before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>PHP Fusebox</p> <p>Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0242</p>	<p>4.7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16274, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>PHP</p> <p>PHP 5.1.1, 5.1</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was reported due to insufficient of the session ID in the session extension before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user inject arbitrary HTTP headers; a format string vulnerability was reported in the 'mysqli' extension when processing error messages, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary code; and a vulnerability was reported due to insufficient sanitization of unspecified input that is passed under certain error conditions, which could let a remote malicious user</p>	<p>Multiple PHP Vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18431, January 13, 2006</p>

	<p>execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>PHP</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>			
<p>phpXplorer</p> <p>phpXplorer 0.9.33</p>	<p>A Directory Traversal vulnerability was reported in 'workspaces.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'sshare' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information. <i>Note: This vulnerability has been disputed.</i></p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>phpXplorer</p> <p>Directory Traversal</p> <p>CVE-2006-0244</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18518, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>PowerPortal</p> <p>PowerPortal 1.3 b, 1.3, 1.1 b</p>	<p>Multiple vulnerabilities have been reported: a path disclosure vulnerability was reported in error pages when invalid input is submitted or when scripts are accessed directly, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information; a Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability was reported due to insufficient sanitization of various parameters in certain unspecified modules, which</p>	<p>PowerPortal</p> <p>Multiple Vulnerabilities</p> <p>CVE-2004-0662 CVE-2004-0663 CVE-2004-0664</p>	<p>3.3 (CVE-2004-0662)</p> <p>10 (CVE-2004-0663)</p> <p>3.3 (CVE-2004-0664)</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16279, January 17, 2006</p>

	<p>could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code; and a Directory Traversal vulnerability was reported in the 'gallery' module due to insufficient validation of the 'files' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user obtain sensitive information.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, Proof of Concept exploits have been published.</p>			
<p>SMBCMS</p> <p>SMBCMS 2.1</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported in the site search feature due to insufficient sanitization of the 'text' parameter before returning to the user, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required</p>	<p>SMBCMS Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0243</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18454, January 17, 2006</p>

<p>Sun Microsystems, Inc.</p> <p>Java JDK 1.5.x, Java JRE 1.3.x, 1.4.x, 1.5.x / 5.x, Java SDK 1.3.x, 1.4.x</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a vulnerability was reported due to an unspecified error, which could let a malicious untrusted applet read/ write local files or execute local applications; three unspecified vulnerabilities were reported with the use of 'reflection' APIs error, which could let a malicious untrusted applet read/write local files or execute local applications; and a vulnerability was reported in the Java Management Extensions (JMX) implementation, which could let a malicious untrusted applet read/ write local files or execute local applications.</p> <p>Upgrade information</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>IBM</p> <p>SuSE</p> <p>Gentoo</p> <p>Currently we are not aware of any exploits for these vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Sun Java Runtime Environment Security Bypass</p> <p>CVE-2005-3904 CVE-2005-3905 CVE-2005-3906 CVE-2005-3907</p>	<p>9 (CVE-2005-3904)</p> <p>9 (CVE-2005-3905)</p> <p>9 (CVE-2005-3906)</p> <p>9 (CVE-2005-3907)</p>	<p>Sun(sm) Alert Notifications Sun Alert ID: 102003, 102017, & 102050, November 28, 2005</p> <p>US-CERT VU#974188, VU#355284, VU#931684</p> <p>IBM Technote, December 16, 2005</p> <p>SUSE Security Summary Report, SUSE-SR:2006:001, January 13, 2006</p> <p>Gentoo Linux Security Advisory, GLSA 200601-10, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Tank Logger</p> <p>TankLogger 2.4</p>	<p>SQL injection vulnerabilities have been reported in 'livestock.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'tank_id' parameter and in</p>	<p>TankLogger SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0209</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16228, January 13, 2006</p>

	<p>'showInfo.php' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'tank_id' parameter before using in an SQL query, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>A Proof of Concept exploit, EV0026.txt, has been published.</p>			
<p>thinkfactory</p> <p>Ultimate Auction 3.67</p>	<p>A Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability has been reported 'item.pl' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'item' parameter and in 'itemlist.pl' due to insufficient sanitization of the 'category' parameter, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Ultimate Auction Cross-Site Scripting</p> <p>CVE-2006-0217</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18477, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>TopCMM Computing</p> <p>123 Flash Chat Server 5.1, 5.0</p>	<p>A file creation vulnerability has been reported due to insufficient sanitization of user-supplied input, which could let a remote malicious user create/overwrite arbitrary files.</p> <p>Update available</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>123 Flash Chat Server Remote Arbitrary File Creation</p> <p>CVE-2006-0223</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16235, January 13, 2006</p>

<p>Tux Paint</p> <p>Tux Paint 0.9.15 b, 0.9.14</p>	<p>A vulnerability has been reported in the 'tuxpaint-import.sh' script due to the insecure creation of temporary files, which could let a malicious user obtain elevated privileges.</p> <p>Debian</p> <p>Ubuntu</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>Tux Paint Insecure Temporary File Creation</p> <p>CVE-2005-3340</p>	<p>4.9</p>	<p>Debian Security Advisory, DSA-941-1, January 16, 2006</p> <p>Ubuntu Security Notice, USN-243-1, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>WebMobo</p> <p>WBNews 1.1 .0</p>	<p>An HTML injection vulnerability has been reported in 'comments.php' due to insufficient sanitization, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required.</p>	<p>WebMobo WBNews HTML Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0241</p>	<p>2.3</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16277, January 17, 2006</p>
<p>White Angle</p> <p>White Album 2.5</p>	<p>An SQL injection vulnerability has been reported in 'pictures.php' due to insufficient sanitization, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, a Proof of Concept exploit has been published.</p>	<p>White Album Pictures.PHP SQL Injection</p> <p>CVE-2006-0235</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Security Focus, Bugtraq ID: 16247, January 16, 2006</p>
<p>Wordcircle</p> <p>Wordcircle 2.17</p>	<p>Several vulnerabilities have been reported: a</p>	<p>wordcircle Script Insertion & SQL Injection</p>	<p>2.3 (CVE-2006-0204)</p>	<p>Secunia Advisory: SA18440, January 13, 2006</p>

<p>vulnerability was reported in the course name field when adding a new course due to insufficient sanitization, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary HTML and script code; and an SQL injection vulnerability was reported due to insufficient sanitization of the password field when logging, which could let a remote malicious user execute arbitrary SQL code.</p> <p>No workaround or patch available at time of publishing.</p> <p>There is no exploit code required; however, exploitation details, EV0027.txt and EV0028.txt, have been published.</p>	<p>CVE-2006-0204 CVE-2006-0205</p>	
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Wireless Trends & Vulnerabilities

This section contains wireless vulnerabilities, articles, and malicious code that has been identified during the current reporting period.

- [Cisco Aironet Wireless Access Point ARP Remote Denial of Service](#): A remote Denial of Service vulnerability has been reported when handling an excessive number of ARP requests.
- [Toshiba Bluetooth Information Disclosure](#): An input validation vulnerability has been reported in Toshiba Bluetooth that could let remote malicious users to disclose information.
- [CounterPath eyeBeam Remote Buffer Overflow](#): A remote buffer overflow vulnerability was been reported in the SIP Header data.
- [MPM HP-180W VOIP WIFI Phone Information Disclosure](#): An information disclosure vulnerability has been reported on port 9090/udp.
- [ACT P202S VOIP WIFI Phones Multiple Remote Vulnerabilities](#): Several vulnerabilities have been reported which could let a remote malicious user cause a Denial of Service, obtain sensitive information and bypass security restrictions.
- [Clipcomm CWP-100/CP-100E Debug Service Unauthorized Access](#): A security issue has been reported which could let a malicious user obtain sensitive information, manipulate certain information, and bypass security restrictions.
- [Simple wireless flaw revealed](#): According to information related at ShmooCon, a feature in the way Windows

handles wireless connections could be exploited to gain access. The issue involves ad-hoc wireless connections, which are automatically created when the laptop is powered up and no infrastructure access points are available.

- [Prepare Your Company For WiMax](#): WiMax, the wireless technology that provides broadband connections over long distances, is becoming available in an increasing amount of cities. According to an analyst for Datecon, Inc, when WiMax becomes available locally it can effectively replace a company's T-1 line and provide better connections inside and outside the company.

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General Trends

This section contains brief summaries and links to articles which discuss or present information pertinent to the cyber security community.

- [The number of 'classic' viruses dropped dramatically in 2005 compared to worms and Trojans, reports Panda Software](#): According to data released by PandaLabs, less than one percent of the new threats detected in 2005 were viruses, however, threats like Trojans and worms still had a significant presence compared to the previous year. The new threats detected in 2005 included: 42 percent Trojans, 26 percent bots, 11 percent backdoor Trojans, 8 percent dialers, 6 percent worms and 3 percent were types of adware/spyware.
- [Exploit for Vulnerability in VERITAS NetBackup Volume Manager Daemon](#): US-CERT is aware of a public exploit for a vulnerability in VERITAS NetBackup Volume Manager Daemon (vmd).
- [Malicious Website Exploiting Sun Java Plug-in Vulnerability](#): US-CERT is aware of an active malicious website that exploits a vulnerability in the Sun Java JRE.
- [Mac users 'too smug' over security](#): MacOS may not have the gaping holes that let viruses spread, but worms, spyware and keyloggers are out there. They can't spread as easily, and most would only be installed by a careless user clicking "Accept" on a dodgy install dialog, but the regular stream of security fixes from Apple's software update service makes it clear that there are real dangers.
- [Phishers casts their nets wider](#): According to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG) a sharp rise in the number of phishing attacks, combined with an increased sophistication among attackers was reported. In its monthly report for November 2005 the APWG said that reported attacks grew to 16,882 from 15,820, the third month of growth after a slowdown over the summer.

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Viruses/Trojans

Top Ten Virus Threats

A list of high threat viruses, as reported to various anti-virus vendors and virus incident reporting organizations, has been ranked and categorized in the table below. For the purposes of collecting and collating data, infections involving multiple systems at a single location are considered a single infection. It is therefore possible that a virus has infected hundreds of machines but has only been counted once. With the number of viruses that appear each month, it is possible that a new virus will become widely distributed before the next edition of this publication. To limit the possibility of infection, readers are reminded to update their anti-virus packages as soon as updates become available. The table lists the viruses by ranking (number of sites affected), common virus name, type of virus code (i.e., boot, file, macro, multi-partite, script), trends (based on number of infections reported since last week), and approximate date first found.

Rank	Common Name	Type of Code	Trend	Date	Description
1	Netsky-P	Win32 Worm	Stable	March 2004	A mass-mailing worm that uses its own SMTP engine to send itself to the email addresses it

					finds when scanning the hard drives and mapped drives. The worm also tries to spread through various file-sharing programs by copying itself into various shared folders.
2	Mytob-GH	Win32 Worm	Stable	November 2005	A variant of the mass-mailing worm that disables security related programs and allows other to access the infected system. This version sends itself to email addresses harvested from the system, forging the sender's address.
3	Netsky-D	Win32 Worm	Stable	March 2004	A simplified variant of the Netsky mass-mailing worm in that it does not contain many of the text strings that were present in NetSky.C and it does not copy itself to shared folders. Netsky.D spreads itself in e-mails as an executable attachment only.

4	Zafi-B	Win32 Worm	Stable	June 2004	A mass-mailing worm that spreads via e-mail using several different languages, including English, Hungarian and Russian. When executed, the worm makes two copies of itself in the %System% directory with randomly generated file names.
5	Sober-Z	Win32 Worm	Stable	December 2005	This worm travels as an email attachment, forging the senders address, harvesting addresses from infected machines, and using its own mail engine. It further download code from the internet, installs into the registry, and reduces overall system security.
6	Lovgate.w	Win32 Worm	Stable	April 2004	A mass-mailing worm that propagates via by using MAPI as a reply to messages, by using an internal SMTP, by dropping copies of itself on network shares, and

					through peer-to-peer networks. Attempts to access all machines in the local area network.
7	Mytob.C	Win32 Worm	Stable	March 2004	A mass-mailing worm with IRC backdoor functionality which can also infect computers vulnerable to the Windows LSASS (MS04-011) exploit. The worm will attempt to harvest email addresses from the local hard disk by scanning files.
8	Zafi-D	Win32 Worm	Stable	December 2004	A mass-mailing worm that sends itself to email addresses gathered from the infected computer. The worm may also attempt to lower security settings, terminate processes, and open a back door on the compromised computer.
9	Mytob-BE	Win32 Worm	Stable	June 2005	A slight variant of the mass-mailing worm that utilizes an IRC backdoor, LSASS vulnerability,

					and email to propagate. Harvesting addresses from the Windows address book, disabling anti virus, and modifying data.
10	Mytob-AS	Win32 Worm	Stable	June 2005	A slight variant of the mass-mailing worm that disables security related programs and processes, redirection various sites, and changing registry values. This version downloads code from the net and utilizes its own email engine.

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Last updated January 19, 2006